

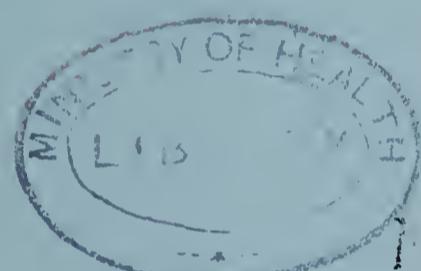
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BOROUGH OF



STALYBRIDGE.



ANNUAL  
REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH  
AND  
CHIEF SANITARY  
INSPECTOR

1952



BOROUGH OF



STALYBRIDGE.

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BOROUGH OF STALYBRIDGE

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(December, 1952)

Chairman	- - - - -	Alderman A. Allen.
Deputy Chairman	- - - - -	Councillor Mrs. M. Storrs.
The Mayor	- - - - -	Councillor P. Walton.
Alderman Gillott		Councillor H. Slack
Councillor Healey		" Stanley
" Ingham		" Taylor
" Ingram		" Wainwright
" Lilley		" Whelan
" Patten		" Wynroe
" Porter		

S T A F F.

THOMAS HOLME, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. - Medical Officer of Health,  
Divisional Medical Officer,  
Divisional School Medical  
Officer, Stalybridge and  
Dukinfield Health Division.

J. NORRIS, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., - Chief Sanitary Inspector &  
Cleansing Superintendent.

Inspector under Contagious  
Diseases of Animals Act.

C. F. SPENCER, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.-Additional Sanitary Inspector.

A. CLOUGH - - - - -Chief Clerk.

MISS J. NORTON

MISS D. OLLERENSHAW

J. T. PETRIE (Returned from H.M.Forces 1/8/52).

MISS M. THORPE (Resigned Feb. 1952)

MISS K. WALTON (Resigned Sept. 1952)

MISS K. SELLARS (Appointed 24.11.52)

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC  
HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I wish to present my fourth Annual Report for your consideration. It is based on the work of the Public Health Department during 1952 and includes extracts from my annual report on those services in the area which are administered by Cheshire County Council under Part III of the National Health Services Act, 1946.

The birth rate which had been falling gradually since the war increased slightly in 1951 and this year increased appreciably to 17.07 per thousand population. Another pleasing feature about this year's vital statistics is the fall in death rate from 15.20 per thousand population in 1951 to 14.15, though this figure is still higher than the national average - a feature which has been consistent throughout the years. The infant mortality rate of 33.67 is slightly higher than 1951 but is a satisfactory rate when comparison is made with any year prior to 1949.

There were no epidemics to report for the year under review, the commonest infectious diseases being whooping cough and measles and in 1952 the town was clear of food poisoning.

In conclusion I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Committee for their invaluable help and co-operation, and the members of the staff for their loyal support throughout the year.

Yours obediently,

T. HOLME.

July, 1953.

Medical Officer of Health.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH.

Area (in acres) ... ... ... ...	3,190
Population Census, 1951 ... ... ...	22,544
Population mid-year 1952 (estimated) ... ...	22,610
Estimated value of a Penny Rate ... ...	£413
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1952 ... ...	£107,422
No. of houses in Borough (approx.) ... ...	7,584
No. of business premises ... ... ...	1,268

### LIVE BIRTHS

	Male	Female	Total	Total
Legitimate ... ...	181	186	367)	386
Illegitimate ... ...	8	11	19)	
Live Birth rate per 1,000 population				
crude -			17.07	
corrected -			17.07	

### STILL BIRTHS

	Male	Female	Total	Total
Legitimate ... ...	4	8	12)	17
Illegitimate ... ...	3	2	5)	
Still Birth rate per 1,000 live and still births -			42.17	

### DEATHS

	Male	Female	Total
All causes ... ...	171	160	331
Death rate per 1,000 population			
crude -		14.73	
corrected -		14.15	

### INFANTILE MORTALITY

Death rate of infants per 1,000 livebirths	-	33.67
Neo-natal Death Rate	-	23.31

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE (per 1,000 livebirths)	-	2.59
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### PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE DISTRICT.

The Borough of Stalybridge is roughly triangular in shape, bordered on the south by the Municipal Borough of Dukinfield, on the north west by the Municipal Borough of Ashton-under-Lyne and on the north and east by Mossley and Mottram respectively.

The River Tame, which at this point is the boundary of Lancashire and Cheshire, divides the town; the northern half lies in Lancashire, whilst the southern half lies in Cheshire. For administrative purposes the Borough is considered to be in Cheshire.

The Borough, surrounded by hills on all sides except the West, is situate on the westerly slopes of the Pennine Chain, 7½ miles east of Manchester and, although the main portion of the town is built round the River Tame at approximately 400 feet above sea level, the ground on the eastern boundary rises to a height of 1,000 feet.

The inhabitants of the Borough are, in the main, employed in industry. These industries comprise cotton spinning and manufacturing, light engineering works, calico printing and bleach works, woollen mills, rubber processing and other minor industries.

Since the end of World War II there has been little unemployment in the town but during 1952 a recession of trade particularly in the cotton industry caused much concern. Figures kindly supplied by the Ministry of Labour show that in April, the worst month, some 3,000 persons were unemployed of which 200 were wholly unemployed. 2,000 of these employees were women. The situation improved during the year and by December the numbers were reduced to 139 of which 42 were women.

#### BIRTH RATE.

During the year 386 births were recorded in the Borough of which 189 were males and 197 females giving a crude livebirth rate of 17.07 per thousand estimated population. This shows an increase of 1.46 over the figure for 1951. Table I shows the comparative figures for the remainder of the country and Table III gives the birth rates since the beginning of the century.

#### DEATH RATE.

During the year there were 331 deaths in the Borough of which 171 were males and 160 females, giving a crude death rate of 14.73 per thousand estimated population.

The standardised death rate for Stalybridge, that is the death rate adjusted for the particular variations in age and sex distribution of Stalybridge compared with the country as a whole is 14.15. The commonest cause of death was heart disease which was responsible for 99 cases, the next in order of frequency being cancer with 54 cases, vascular lesions of the nervous system with 51 cases and chest conditions with 48 cases. The reduction in the death rate this year appears to be in the main due to fewer deaths from chest conditions which includes pneumonia, bronchitis and pulmonary tuberculosis and to a reduction in the deaths from coronary thrombosis and angina. It is also interesting to note that there were 21 fewer female deaths and only 5 fewer male deaths in 1952. There were two fatal motor accidents during the year both girls.

#### INFANTILE MORTLAITY RATE.

The infantile mortality rate for the year 33.67 per thousand livebirths as against 28.41 in 1950 and 28.73 in 1951. This figure is made up of 4 male and 9 female deaths and of these 6 died as a result of prematurity.

#### NEO-NATAL DEATH RATE.

The neo-natal death rate which represents the number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age, per thousand livebirths is 23.31 as compared with 19.88 in 1951.

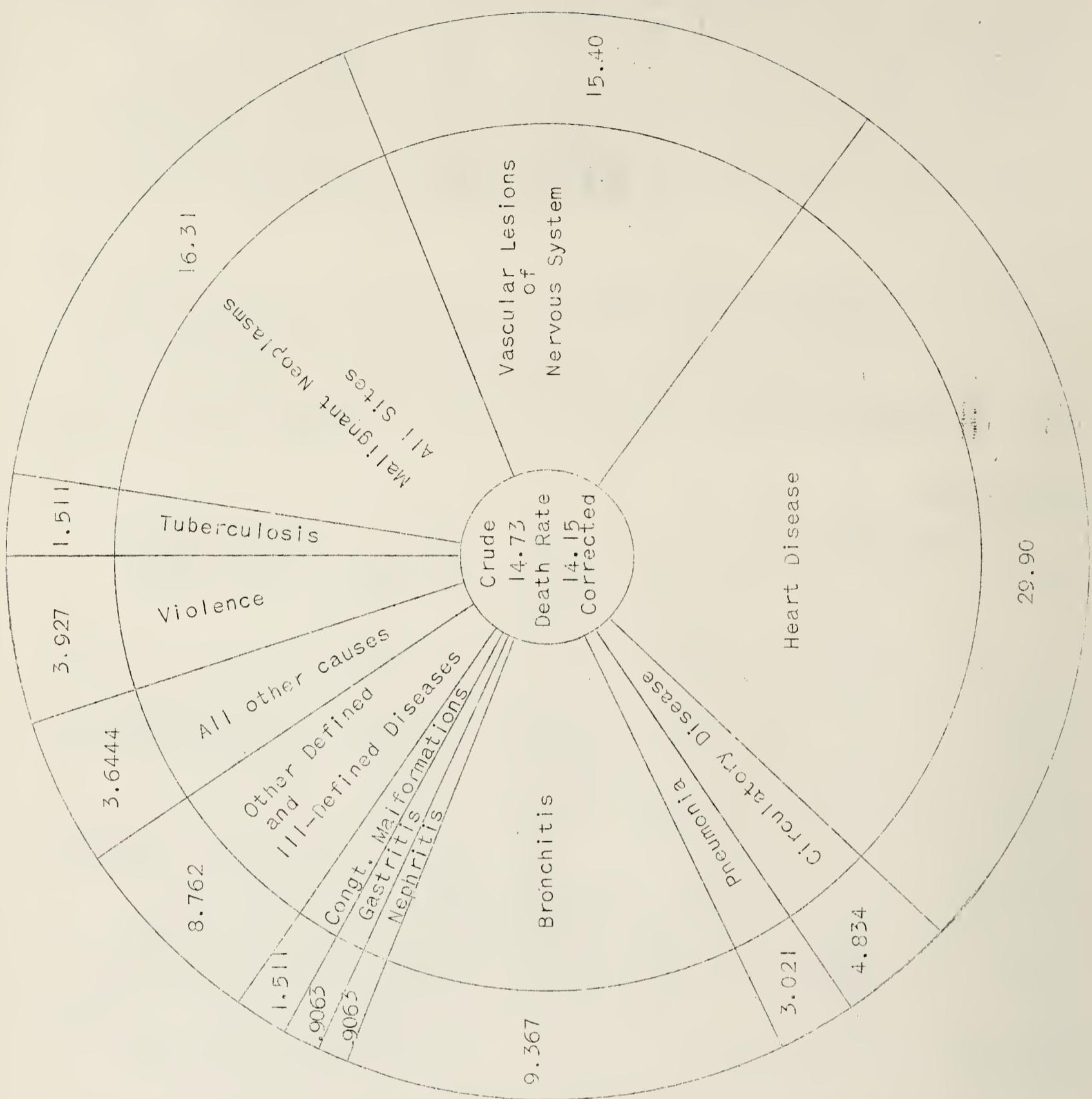


CHART H

TABLE I.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE and ANALYSIS of MORTALITY, 1952  
 (Provisional figures)

	Rate per 1000 Total Population		Annual Death-rate per 1000 population		Rate per 1000 related Births		All causes under one year. Deaths (under two years)	All causes under one year. Deaths (under two years)	Puerperal Sepsis.	Others	Total
	Live Births	Still Births	All causes	Tuberculosis	Influenza	Small-Pox					
England and Wales	15.3	0.35	11.3	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.04	-	0.01	0.47	1.1
160 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	16.9	0.43	12.1	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.04	-	0.01	0.52	1.3
160 Smaller Towns (1951 Resident Populations, 25,000 - 50,000)	15.5	0.36	11.2	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.04	-	0.00	0.43	0.5
London	17.6	0.34	12.6	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.05	-	0.01	0.58	0.7
STALYBRIDGE	17.07	1.33	14.15	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.00	-	0.00	0.44	0.0
											33.67

Maternal mortality rate for England and Wales per 1000 total Births  
 STALYBRIDGE 0.09  
 2.59

0.63  
 2.59

0.82  
 2.59

TABLE II  
REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN, 1952

CAUSE OF DEATH

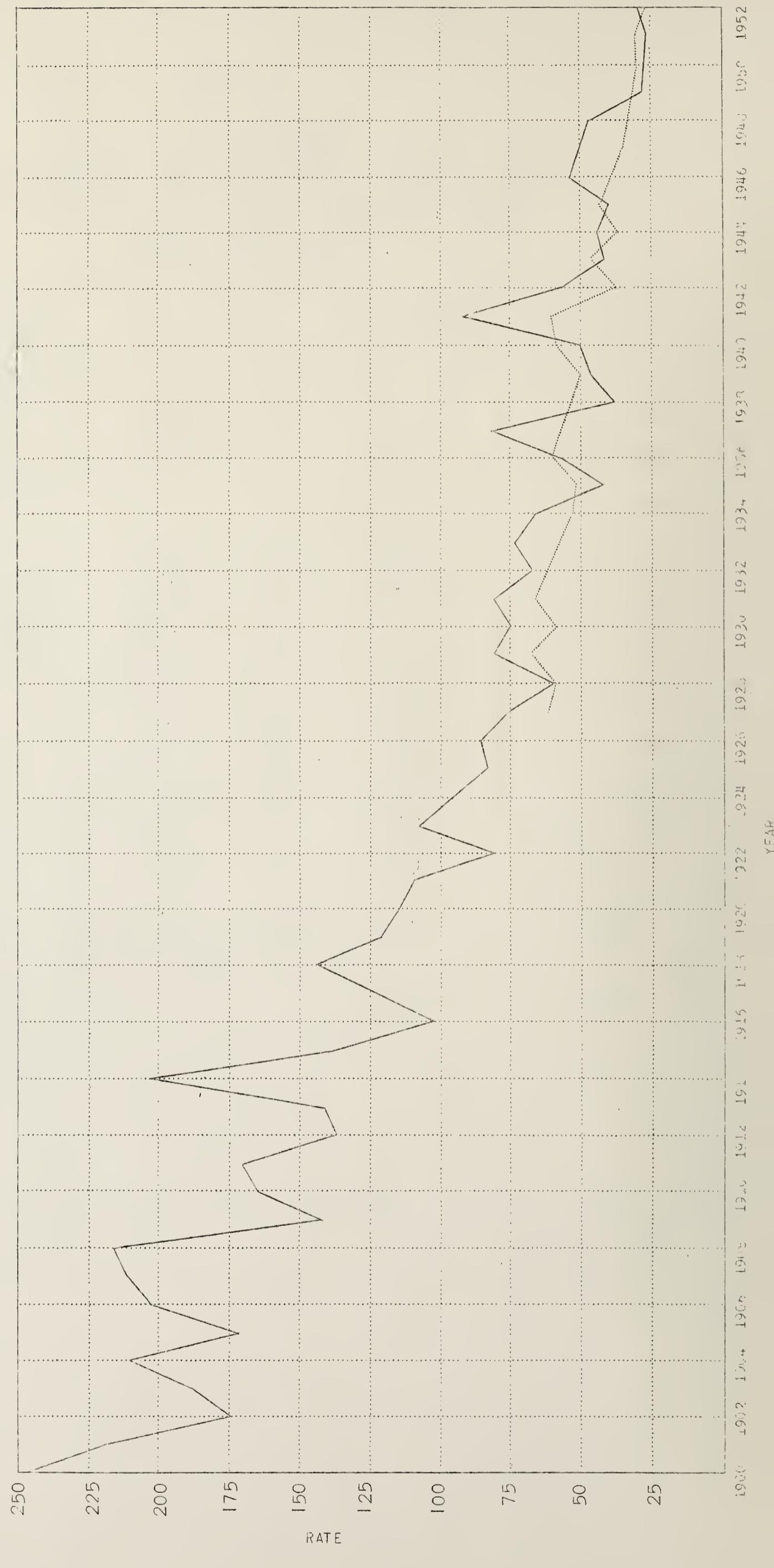
	Male	Female	Total all ages
Tuberculosis Respiratory.....	2	2	4
Tuberculosis Other.....	1	-	1
Syphilitic Disease.....	2	1	3
Diphtheria.....	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.....	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections.....	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis.....	-	-	-
Measles.....	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases....	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm - stomach.....	4	3	7
Malignant Neoplasm - lung and bronchus....	8	-	8
Malignant Neoplasm - breast.....	-	3	3
Malignant neoplasm - uterus.....	-	3	3
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms...	18	15	33
Leukaemia and aleukaemia.....	-	-	-
Diabetes.....	1	1	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system.....	25	26	51
Coronary disease - angina.....	25	7	32
Hypertension with heart disease.....	-	4	4
Other heart disease.....	28	35	63
Other circulatory disease.....	9	7	16
Influenza.....	-	-	-
Pneumonia.....	7	3	10
Bronchitis.....	16	15	31
Other diseases of respiratory system.....	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.....	2	2	4
Gastritis, enteritis diarrhoea .....	1	2	3
Nephritis and nephrosis.....	1	2	3
Hyperplasia of prostate.....	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.....	-	1	1
Congenital malformations.....	3	2	5
Other defined or ill-defined diseases....	10	19	29
Motor vehicle accidents.....	-	2	2
All other accidents.....	4	3	7
Suicide.....	3	1	4
Homicide and operations of war.....	-	-	-
ALL CAUSES	171	160	331

TABLE III  
BIRTH, DEATH and INFANTILE MORTALITY  
RATES IN THE BOROUGH FROM 1900

YEAR	BIRTH RATE	DEATH RATE	INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE
1900 - 04	24.58	20.1	210
1905 - 09	25.01	18.63	193.2
1910 - 14	21.63	17.92	165.48
1915 - 19	16.83	17.75	130.9
1920 - 24	18.56	15.08	114.9
1925 - 29	14.97	14.80	81.1
1930 - 34	13.47	13.78	73.80
1935 - 39	12.94	15.02	54.6
1940 - 44	15.42	16.11	60.57
1945 - 49	18.78	14.98	45.69
1950	15.39	13.58	28.73
1951	15.61	15.83	28.41
1952	17.07	14.73	33.67

# INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE - STALYBRIDGE (1900-1951)

STALYBRIDGE INFANTILE MORTALITY per 1000 live-births  
ENGLAND & WALES INFANTILE MORTALITY per 1000 live-births



GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH  
SERVICES IN THE AREA.

BACTERIOLOGY.

Swabs and samples for examination are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester. During the year 7 specimens of faeces and 9 throat swabs were examined the results being set out below :-

<u>Sample</u>		<u>Positive</u>	<u>Negative</u>	<u>Total</u>
Faeces ...	...	...	-	7
Throat Swabs ...	...	...	-	9
Total		-	16	16

I would again like to express my appreciation of the work of the Public Health Laboratory. I have found Dr. Parker and his staff most helpful at all times and their co-operation has greatly assisted this department in any investigation it has made.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

During the year 52 samples of milk were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for the methylene blue test and for biological testing for tuberculosis; in all 91 examinations were carried out and of these only 3 proved to be unsatisfactory. 2 samples failed to pass the methylene blue test and 1 sample was found to be infected with tubercle bacilli. In the latter case appropriate action was taken through the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and as a result the herd was cleared of infection. Further details and comparative figures will be found on page 23 in the Sanitary Inspector's report.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The following samples of food were obtained in the Borough during the year by the Weights and Measures Department of the Cheshire County Council. Mr. Stacey Hallard, the Chief Inspector reports as follows :-

No. of Samples taken		Result of Analysis.	
		Reported Genuine.	against.
Bacon ...	...	...	-
Banana Curd ...	...	...	-
Butter ...	...	...	-
Cheese ...	...	...	-
Cooking Fat ...	...	...	-
Dessicated Coconut ...	...	...	-
Gooseberry Jam ...	...	...	-
Ground Nutmeg ...	...	...	-
Ground White Pepper ...	...	...	-
Margarine ...	...	...	-
Milks ...	...	53	1
Modified Dried Full Cream Milk		1	-
Pepper Flavoured Compound	...	1	-
Strawberry Soft Drink Powder	...	1	-
Sugar ...	...	2	-
		75	1

All the samples were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis and the fact that only one sample out of the 75 obtained was reported slightly below standard is a highly satisfactory result.

## WATER SUPPLIES.

16 samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination and results were recorded as follows:-

2 samples of the Town's water were found to be satisfactory and 1 unsatisfactory.

4 samples of a small chlorinated supply serving 185 houses in the Millbrook district were found satisfactory.

The unsatisfactory sample obtained from a mains supply was investigated and it was eventually concluded that a main pipe had become fractured and allowed contamination. Repair of the main resulted in satisfactory samples being obtained during a period of observation.

The Engineer and Manager of the Ashton-u-Lyne, Stalybridge, Dukinfield (District) Waterworks, Mr. M. T. B. Whitson, reports on the Stalybridge water supplies as follows:-

The quality and quantity of the water have both been satisfactory.

## Bacteriological examination of piped supplies.

Type of water	Samples Taken	Results
Raw	None	-
Filtered water - taken directly after filtration	12	Quite satisfactory
Filtered water - tap samples taken at various points in the Borough	24	Quite satisfactory
Chemical Analysis	2	Quite satisfactory

Plumbo Solvency. Calcium Carbonate added before filtration. 16 samples were taken and the results were all satisfactory.

No form of contamination has presented itself.

Population supplied from public water mains :-

- (a) Direct to Houses - 22,544
- (b) By means of stand pipes - NONE.

## HIGHER HYDE GREEN SUPPLY.

During the year negotiations were continued for the supply of piped water to the Higher Hyde Green area and it is pleasing to note that at the time of writing a mains supply has now been installed.

## SPRING SUPPLY - CARRBROOK AREA.

In July an investigation was made into another area which was supplied by spring water. Altogether a farm and four houses are supplied with water which is collected on the surface of Slate Pit Moor and reaches the properties concerned via an open channel and through several storage tanks. Samples were taken at points along the whole of the collection and distribution system and in each case polluted samples resulted. It was eventually concluded that pollution took place on the open moorland. Meetings have taken place between officials of the Council, the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the owners of the property and it is hoped that a wholesome supply of drinking water will be provided in the future.

T A B L E V.

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1952.

CAUSE OF DEATH

AGE (MONTHS)

	Total all ages		Rate 1000 Live Births		Age (months)																							
					-1		1-		2-		3-		4-		5-		6-		7-		8-		9-		10-		11-	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.59
Other Defined or Illdefined Diseases.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.77	
Gastro-enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.59	
Prematurity	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.54	
Congenital Malformation	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.59	
Other Accidents	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.59	
Total	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.67	

1 1/2

Neo Natal Rate 23.31 compared with that for 1951 19.86

TABLE VI.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Infectious Disease Notifications  
1952.

DISEASE	All Ages	Nos. notified in age groups						Removed to Hosp.	Died in Hosp.	Total deaths in district
		-1	1-	3-	5-	10-	15-			
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	38	-	1	8	13	12	4	-	-	34
Diphtheria. . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough . . . . .	82	15	23	21	20	2	-	1	-	-
Measles. . . . .	70	3	21	27	17	1	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia. . . . .	20	1	-	-	5	-	7	-	2	10
Ophthalmia Neonatorum. . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia. . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever. . . . .	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas. . . . .	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis. . . . .	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
Tuberculosis - pulmonary. . . . .	22	-	1	-	1	1	8	7	3	1
Tuberculosis - non-pulmonary.	3	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	4
TOTAL. . . . .	241	19	46	57	59	16	21	10	7	35
									2	15

Incidence of the Main Infectious Diseases

1947 - 1952

	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	1	-	-
Poliomyelitis	1	-	-	1	-	4
Diphtheria	-	-	-	1	-	-
Scarlet Fever	38	10	24	17	23	8
Tuberculosis (all forms)	26	32	22	18	18	28
Measles	70	588	47	237	91	464
Whooping Cough	82	86	165	95	75	36
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	24	60	10	25	10	17
	242	776	268	395	217	557

SPECIFIC INFECTIONS

DIPHTHERIA.

There were no cases of Diphtheria during the year and there has now been only one confirmed case of this disease in the town since 1947. The reason for this can, no doubt, be found in the protection which immunisation provides but I would like to point out that unless the level of protected children is kept high by immunisation, outbreaks of Diphtheria will follow.

SCARLET FEVER.

38 Cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, 4 of which were removed to hospital to ensure adequate isolation. There were no deaths from this disease during the year and there seems no doubt that the decline in the severity of the symptoms of this disease is being maintained.

PNEUMONIA.

20 cases were notified during the year whilst deaths classified to this cause numbered 10.

TYPHOID FEVER AND POLIOMYELITIS

There were no cases of Typhoid Fever during 1952, the only case notified in the Borough for many years being brought to our notice in 1949.

One case of Infantile Paralysis occurred and I am glad to say the patient did not have a severe attack and has not suffered any residual paralysis.

TUBERCULOSIS

23 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 3 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis have been notified - 4 people were certified as having died from Pulmonary tuberculosis as compared with 3 in 1951. 1 person died from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

A mass miniature radiography survey was carried out by No. 3 Mass Radiography Unit during April and May of 1952. I am glad to report that the response was far greater than on the previous visit of this Unit to the town some two years ago and altogether 5,318 persons were examined. This figure includes 142 school children. Of those examined 2.9% showed some abnormality and of these 99 were classified as tuberculosis, 11 of the tuberculous patients were active cases 2 of whom were already on the register and the other 9 have either been

admitted to sanatorium or placed under dispensary care.

TABLE VI

Cases of Tuberculosis remaining on Register  
at December, 1951 and December, 1952

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1952	50	51	17	16	67	67
1951	45	46	17	17	62	63

Table indicates the speed of disposal of all patients requiring sanatorium treatment.

TABLE VII

Cases dying before admission	1
Cases notified but not diagnosed	2
Cases having received treatment before notification	5
Cases notified but quiescent	3
Cases left district before admission	2
Refused treatment in sanatorium	1
Admitted within one month of notification	8
Admitted within two months of notification	1
Admitted within three months of notification	1
Admitted within four months of notification	1
Total (pulmonary and non-pulmonary)	<u>25</u>

CANCER

54 deaths have occurred from cancer, a rate of 2.38 per thousand population or 16.31% of the total deaths. This figure is greater than that for 1951 and I think it can be said that the increase of deaths from this disease is directly attributable to the greater expectation of life to-day and improved methods of diagnosis.

FOOD POISONING.

There are no cases of food poisoning to report during 1952. Outbreaks of food poisoning when they occur affect as a rule a large number of people unexpectedly and suddenly and considerable discomfort is experienced with, in some cases, death. Food poisoning is a preventable disease and its prevention calls for co-operation by employer and employee as much as by the Health Authorities. It is pleasing to note the comparative freedom from this condition which the Borough has experienced in the last few years and I think this state of affairs reflects great credit on all concerned in the handling, preparation or sale of food.

## HOUSING.

The following table gives the number of houses which have been represented as unfit for human habitation since 1940 :-

Year	No. of houses represented	
	Section 12 (1) Closing Order	Section 11 (1) Demolition Order.
1940	3	-
1941	-	-
1942	-	3
1943	4	8
1944	2	5
1945	-	4
1946	-	3
1947	1	1
1948	-	-
1949	-	5
1950	-	8
1951	1	2
1952	1	4

I am indebted to the Housing Manager, Mr. W. Morrison for the following figures with which he has supplied me. They refer to the re-housing of families in Corporation Houses, and analyse the reason for removal.

TABLE VIII

### Re-housed

Tuberculous cases re-housed	5
Tuberculous cases awaiting re-housing	6
Medical cases (other than T.B.) re-housed	5
Overcrowded families re-housed	28
Total No. of families re-housed	120

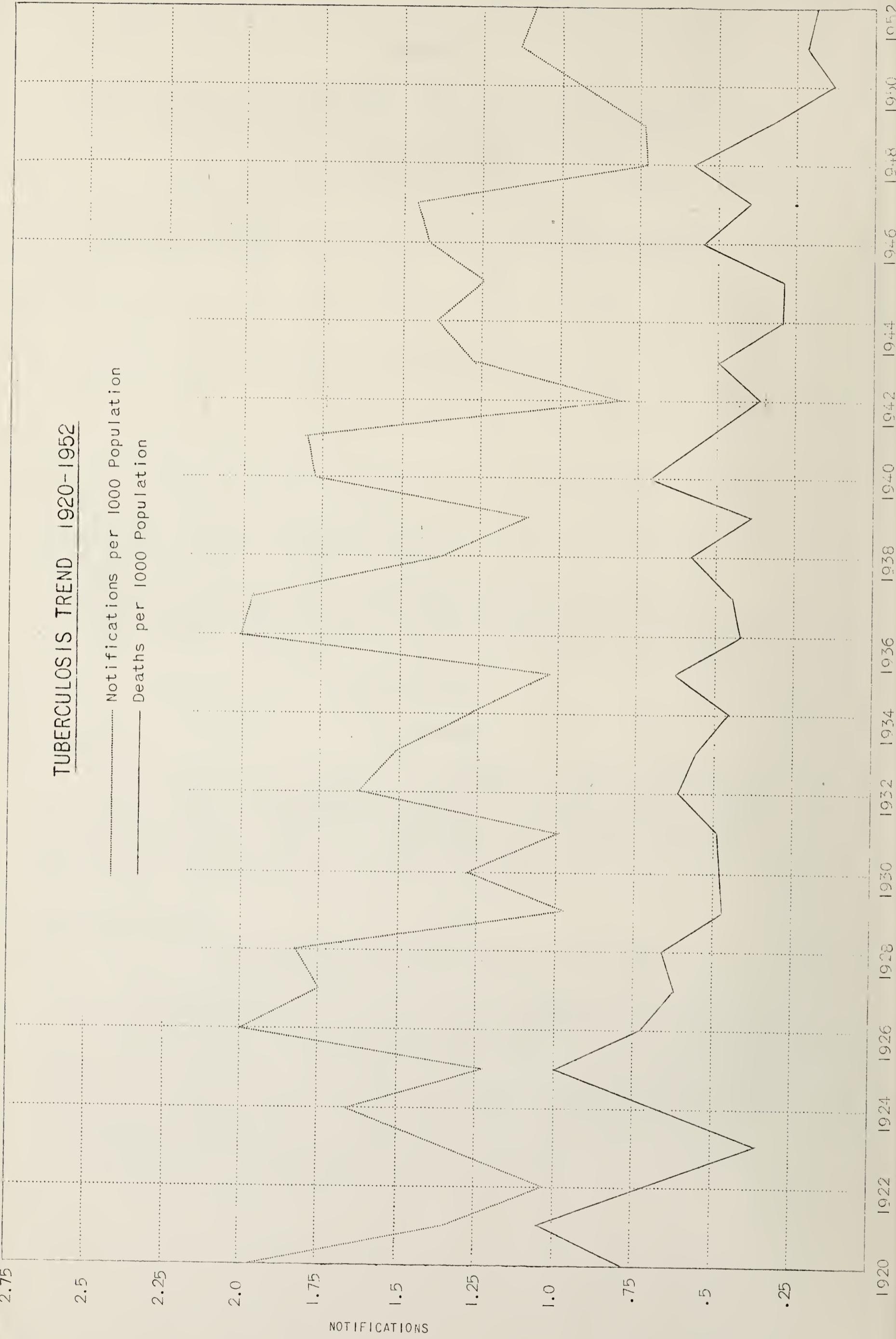
TABLE IX

### Analysis of total families re-housed

Families in Lodgings	39
Families Overcrowded	28
Families in Individual Unfit Houses	19
Mixed Families	24
Tuberculosis Cases	5
Medical cases other than T.B.	5
Total Re-Housed	120

TUBERCULOSIS TREND 1920-1952

Notifications per 1000 Population  
Deaths per 1000 Population



NOTIFICATIONS

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT  
FOR THE YEAR 1952.

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting my sixth Annual Report on the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspector's section of the Public Health Department and the Cleansing Department.

Much of the work carried out during the year has been the very necessary routine work. Meat inspection continues to take up a very considerable amount of time particularly during the "peak" killing period from August to December. This was, however, eased somewhat by the decision of the Glossop M.B. Council in allowing their Chief Sanitary Inspector to assist one week in four. This assistance was very much appreciated.

Sickness amongst Cleansing Department employees during the year seriously interfered with the very necessary job of refuse collection.

The work in connection with the administering of the Contagious Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders, which in many areas is carried out by the Police, took up a considerable amount of time particularly during April, May, June and July when Stalybridge was in either a Foot and Mouth Disease Infected or Controlled Area.

Salvage income fell considerably during the year mainly due to a slump in waste paper prices. The loss of income was felt acutely when estimates were compiled and one feels that this source of revenue has not been fully appreciated in the past years.

I would like to place on record my appreciation of the help and co-operation received from the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee and the assistance given by the Additional Sanitary Inspector, staff and employees of the Public Health and Cleansing Departments.

Your obedient servant,

J. NORRIS.

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

July, 1953.

## HOUSING CONDITIONS.

5 houses have been represented as unfit for human habitation - 4 demolition and 1 closing order were made.

## VISITS.

				1951	1952
Inspection of Houses	...	...	...	2067	2417
" Drains, closets, etc.	...	...	...	562	472
" Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	75	29
" Farms, Dairies, Milkshops	...	...	...	12	3
" Factories	...	...	...	117	94
" Offensive Trades	...	...	...	27	22
" Food Premises	...	...	...	660	501
Visits to Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	416	294
" Tip	...	...	...	116	110
" regarding C.D.A.	...	...	...	84	333
" Infectious Disease cases	...	...	...	134	66
" Houses-let-in-Lodgings and Common Lodging Houses	...	...	...	15	22
" Shops	...	...	...	424	117
Smoke Observations etc.	...	...	...	57	23
Milk Samples	...	...	...	96	90
Water Samples	...	...	...	23	17
Ice Cream Samples	...	...	...	35	17
Rodent Control	...	...	...	1465	1615
Interviews	...	...	...	960	1062
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	399	356
				<hr/> 7744	<hr/> 7660

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES AND HOUSES LET-IN-LODGINGS

There is one registered common lodging house and two houses let-in-lodgings. Regular visits are made to these premises.

## HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT DEFECTS.

1 prosecution was taken during the year and an abatement order was granted by the Magistrates.

63 formal and 459 informal notices dealing with 992 defects were served.

24 informal notices requiring the provision of 24 ashbins were served.

## MEAT AND OTHER FOODS INSPECTION.

Meat Inspection has been carried out jointly by the meat inspectors of Stalybridge and Glossop. Stalybridge inspectors have been responsible for three-quarters of the work and Glossop one-quarter.

The figures in Table I refer to work done by the Stalybridge Inspectors only.

TABLE I  
CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed	1020	792	663	6477	623
Number Inspected	1020	792	663	6477	623
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	4	2	8
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	333	211	4	351	61
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	32.64	26.77	1.21	5.45	11.08
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY					
Whole carcasses condemned	4	15	2	-	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	194	303	6	-	37
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	19.41	40.15	1.21	-	6.42

The approximate weight of meat and offal condemned at the Buckley Street Slaughterhouse by the Stalybridge Meat Inspectors is as follows : -

		1951	1952
Tubercular...	...	62743 lbs.	35984 lbs.
Non-tubercular	...	26939 lbs.	15730 lbs.
		89682 lbs.	51714 lbs.

Details of meat and offal condemned are as follows : -

	1951	1952
Whole carcase	55	39
Part carcase	98	68
Heads and Tongues	488	279
Lungs	1236	746
Diaphragms	391	211
Hearts	152	126
Livers	1507	864
Part Livers	549	307
Stomachs...	137	93
Mesenteries and Intestines	315	168
Spleens	238	115
Kidneys	81	43
Plucks	192	182
Tails	7	2
Udders	204	103

In addition, the following have been condemned :-

10 tins Ham	4 Cartons Cheese Spread
394 " Vegetables	7 " Cheese
93 " Milk	6 packets Cereals
162 " Fish	144 " Sponge Mixture
132 " Soup	174 lbs. 3 oza. Ham
706 " Fruit	1 lb. 10 ozs, Meat.
163 " Meat	6 lbs. 8 ozs. Chopped Rabbit
1 " Marmalade	24 lbs. Sausages
2 " Jam	28 " Marshmellow Cream
6 " Puddings	$\frac{1}{4}$ " Cheese
1 " Chicken	$3\frac{1}{2}$ " Bacon
1 " Gravy & Dumplings	6 " Tomatoes
1 " Stew	188 " Veal
1 " Veal & Ham Paste	4 " Pork
2 " Tongue	$12\frac{1}{2}$ " Luncheon Meat
6 " Ham & Veal	9 " Cake
1 " Pork	54 " Cokernut Kisses
2 " Sausages	3 Jellies
1 bot. Pickles	24 Choc. Rolls
4 bots. Sauce	20 Swiss Rolls
99 jars Rabbit.	1 Jar Crab.

#### FOOD PREMISES.

The routine inspection of food premises has continued during the year and 501 visits were made. The following is a list of visits made to different classes of food premises : -

				1951	1952
Butchers' Shops...	...	...	...	97	90
Bakehouses	...	...	...	106	91
Cafes and Canteens	...	...	...	31	24
Fried Fish Shops...	...	...	...	27	40
Ice Cream Manufacturing and Storage	...	...	...	104	56
Other food premises	...	...	...	286	200
Fishmongers	...	...	...	9	-

#### PUBLIC HOUSES.

The work of implementing the recommendations of the Public Health Committee regarding conditions in Public Houses commenced. This work is being carried out in co-operation with the Licensing Justices and copies of all notices served are forwarded to the Clerk to the Licensing Justices.

#### ICE CREAM.

Of the 17 samples taken during the year only 1 was considered unsatisfactory and that was from an outside producer retailing in the Borough.

Premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream - 1  
Premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream - 65

Distribution of ice cream within the Borough continues to be very satisfactory, only closed motor vans specially constructed and equipped with hot and cold water are used.

17 Methylene Blue samples were taken during the year, the results were graded as follows : - Manufactured

Grade	1	...	...	...	In Borough		Outside Borough	
					1951	1952	1951	1952
Grade 1	1	...	...	...	7	4	20	10
" 2	2	...	...	...	-	2	1	-
" 3	3	...	...	...	-	-	1	1
" 4	4	...	...	...	-	-	1	-

## MILK SAMPLES

Details of samples taken during the year and comparisions with 1946 to 1952 are noted below : -

<u>Methylene Blue</u>	Producers in Borough.		Producers outside Borough	
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.

Year		Milk		Year
1947	19	1	8	1
1948	27	-	5	-
1949	31	3	13	6
1950	23	7	17	4
1951	26	4	23	1
1952	29	1	10	1

9 samples of Pasteurised Milk were taken. Each sample satisfied the Phosphatase Test.

## B. Tuberculosis

1946	17	-	7	-
1947	15	1	9	-
1948	21	-	4	-
1949	25	3	16	-
1950	24	2	19	1
1951	23	4	10	1
1952	27	1	12	-

## MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

### MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949.

The following licences were issued under the above Regulations during the year : -

## SUPPLEMENTARY LICENCES

Pasteurised...	...	5
Sterilised ...	...	6
Tuberculin Tested ...		5

## DEALERS' LICENCES

Pasteurised...	...	13
Sterilised ...	...	105
Tuberculin Tested ...		15

## MILK DISTRIBUTORS

166

## SMOKE ABATEMENT.

None of the 15 observations taken during the year exceeded the time limit allowed for dense smoke.

## RODENT CONTROL.

During the year the Rodent Operator made 1467 visits and assisted employees of the Borough Surveyor's Department in carrying out two sewer treatments. The total number of visits made to premises in connection with rodent control by all members of the Public Health Department staff was 1615.

240 new infestations were reported and successfully dealt with as compared with 146 in 1951.

22 Annual contracts were in force at the end of the year and the total income received from contracts amounted to £122.

4 informal notices were served under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, and complied with.

Details of the work carried out in the Borough as detailed in the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries official form is as follows : -

ES

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.  
REPORT FOR YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1952.

	Type of Property				
	Local Authority	Dwelling houses	All other Agri-cultural Business & Industrial		Total
I. Total no. properties in L.A.'s District (Notes 1 and 2)	7	7199	28	1355	8596
II. No. properties inspected by the L.A. during 1952 as a result (a) of notification or (b) otherwise (Notes 1, 2 and 3)	(a) 1 (b) 6	107 77	- 4	40 118	148 205
III. No. properties (under II) found to be infested by rats (Notes 1, 2 and 3)	Major - Minor 5	- 21	- 1	- 31	4 58
IV. No. properties (under II) found to be seriously infested by mice (Notes 1, 2 and 3)	1	11	-	30	42
V. No. of infested properties (under III and IV) treated by the L.A. (Notes 1, 2 and 3)	6	32	1	65	104
VI. No. notices served under Section 4:- (1) Treatment..... (2) Structural Works (i.e. Proofing) Total.....	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
VII. No. cases in which default action was taken by L.A. following issue of notice under Section 4.	-	-	-	-	-
VIII. Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
IX. No. 'block' control schemes carried out	-	-	-	-	-

NOTES.

Note 1. A property means a property separately entered in the Valuation Roll for the area.

Note 2. Council houses should be included under Dwellinghouses, Premises used by Local Authority for purposes of trade should be included under Business or Industrial Premises. Sewers should not be included. Only properties devoted to agricultural or horticultural production should be included under Agricultural

Properties. Combined dwelling and business premises where occupied by the same person should be included under Business Premises otherwise they should be entered separately.

Note 3. II., III., IV. and V. in each case relate to the no. of properties inspected as defined in Note I, and not to the no. of inspections, infestations or treatments at each property.

#### DISINFECTION.

8 houses were fumigated. 11 beds, 31 blankets, 33 pillows and bolsters and 35 other articles were disinfected.

#### WASTE WATER CLOSET CONVERSIONS

The Council has continued to make a grant of £8 or half the cost of conversion whichever is the lower, to owners of property wishing to convert waste water closets. 30 applications for grant were received during the year making a total of 181 since the scheme was commenced in 1947.

#### DISINFESTATION.

Insecticide containing D.D.T. is used for disinfection and 14 houses involving 36 rooms have been treated by this method.

12 vans of furniture were disinfested with H.C.N. at the request of the Housing Department.

#### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The only extension of sewerage has been for the Stamford Park Housing Site.

24 drains, 44 W.W.C.'s, 5 fresh W.C.'s and 39 waste water gullies have been opened by Corporation employees during the year.

#### FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

185 visits to bakehouses and other factories have been made during the year as against 225 in 1951. 9 informal notices have been served and complied with.

TABLE . II

#### INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

1. - Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	No on Re- gister	Number of Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories without Mechanical Power	41	5	2	-
Factories with Mechanical Power	189	180	7	-
Other Premises under the Act (in- cluding works of building and en- gineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
	230	185	9	-

2. - Defects found.

	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Number of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	..	2	2	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	..	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	..	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilating (S.4)	..	-	-	-
Ineffective draining of floors (S.6) ..	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences -	..	-	-	-
Insufficient	..	1	1	1
Unsuitable or defective	..	17	17	11
Not separate for sexes	..	-	-	-
Other offences	..	3	3	3
	23	23	17	-

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

2 buildings are now used for tripe boiling and 2 as Marine Stores for the business of rag and bone dealing. The premises are visited regularly.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

From the 28th April to the 26th May, 1952, Stalybridge was in a Foot and Mouth Disease Infected Area as a result of outbreaks of the disease in nearby districts. Six days after the removal of the restrictions the Borough was included in a Foot and Mouth Disease Controlled Area which included the whole of the County of Cheshire. These further restrictions continued until the 17th July, 1952. During the period the restrictions were in force the following licences were issued : -

General Movement Licences	-	108
Licences countersigned	-	61
Occupation Licences	-	9

The restrictions caused quite a considerable amount of work to the Department and numerous interviews with farmers, pig-keepers, stock breeders and cattle dealers took place.

The opportunity was taken to visit all farms, pig-keepers and stock breeders in order to ensure that the Record of Movement of Animals Books were being kept up to date.

During the period of restriction two stock keepers were cautioned for a contravention of the Regulations.

REFUSE COLLECTION, DISPOSAL AND SALVAGE.

COLLECTION.

		1951	1952
Ashbins emptied...	...	... 309,374	319,105

The following loads of Refuse were dealt with -

<u>House Refuse</u>	<u>Pails</u>	<u>Salvage</u>	<u>Kitchen Waste</u>
3,922	52	701	161

The estimated weight of house refuse removed was 8,273 tons, based on an average weight of  $2\frac{3}{4}$  tons 2 cwt (test weighings).

## Survey.

During October and November a detailed survey of the whole town was carried out by the Cleansing Department Foreman (Mr. J. Brook). The Foreman stayed with each refuse collection gang in turn until the whole of each collection round was completed. Much useful information was obtained from this survey.

## Provision of Ashbins.

As from April 1st ashbins were supplied by the Council as a charge against General Rate Fund. From April 1st to December 31st, 653 bins were supplied to domestic houses. During the same period 47 bins were sold to occupiers of trade premises. From January 1st to March 31st 114 bins were sold to owners of property.

## Sickness.

During the year the work of the Department was restricted owing to the high incidence of sickness amongst the employees. 502 working days were lost the equivalent of 2 men's work for a whole year.

## New Wagon.

A new 8 cubic yard Chelsea type S.D. Freighter was purchased and delivered on the 17th July, 1952. This wagon registration number PLG 536, which was put into use on the 1st August, 1952, replaced a sixteen year old S.D. Freighter registration number CTU 418.

## DISPOSAL

The whole of the house refuse collected was disposed of by controlled tipping at the Brushes Tip. 1,809 loads of covering material were used.

## SALVAGE.

During the year the price of waste paper slumped, consequently our salvage income was much lower than the record figure of 1951. Kitchen waste tonnage continued to fall although it is still above a ton per thousand population per month.

	<u>1951.</u>	Weight		Income £
		T.	C.	
Paper...	...	184	18	2626
Kitchen Waste..		340	11	1055
Metal...	...	16	7	59
Bottles.	...	-		-
Textiles	...		16	21
Sundries	...		7	26
		542	19	3787

	<u>1952.</u>	Weight		Income £
		T.	C.	
Paper...	...	165	15	1752
Kitchen Waste..		277	7	949
Metal...	...	14	7	97
Bottles.	...	1	18	11
Textiles	...	1	12	34
Sundries	...		18	9
		461	17	2852

Kitchen waste is collected from 420 communal kitchen waste bins.

COSTS

The following are Refuse Collection and Disposal costs for the year ended 31st March 1952 -

	<u>Collection</u> £	<u>Disposal</u> £	<u>Total</u> £
<u>Gross Expenditure</u>	10917	1018	11935
<u>Income</u>	4075	143	4218
<u>Net Expenditure</u>	6842	875	7717

Estimated Weight of Refuse removed - 7656 tons.

Estimated number of premises served - 8500

Census population - 22544

	<u>Collection</u> s. d.	<u>Disposal</u> s. d.	<u>Total</u> s. d.
<u>Cost per ton</u>	17 10	2 4	20 2
<u>Cost per person per year</u>	6 0.7	0 9.3	6 10
<u>Cost per person per week</u>	0 1.39	0 0.18	0 1.57
<u>Cost per premises per year</u>	16 2	2 0	18 2
<u>Cost per premises per week</u>	0 3.73	0 0.46	0 4.19

COST OF REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL  
PER 1,000 POPULATION -

£342

COST OF REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL  
PER 1,000 PREMISES -

£908

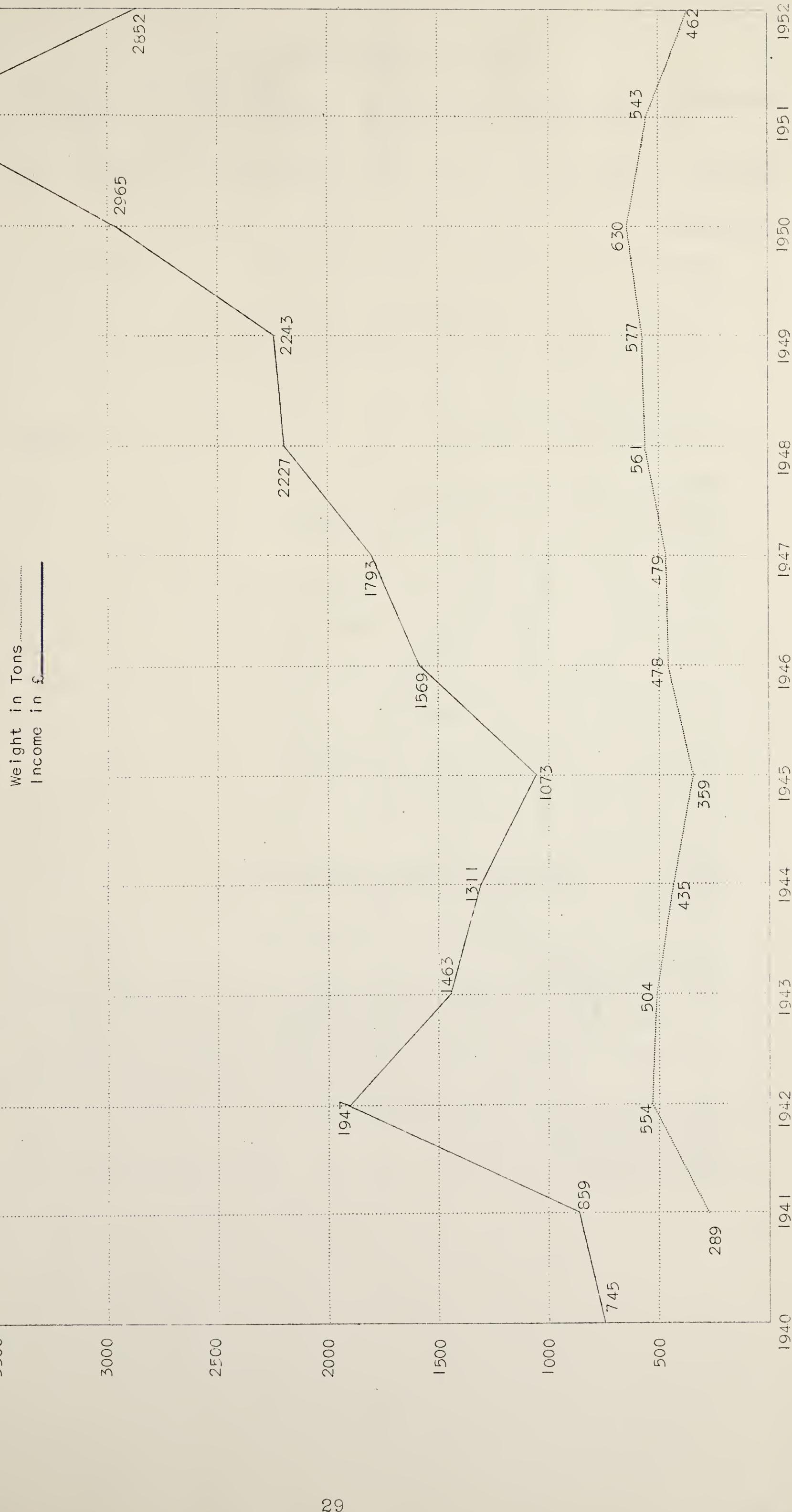
The above figures include all loan charges and charges for depreciation of vehicles.

FIGURES OF PARTICULAR INTEREST.

<u>Profit on Salvage Sales</u>	-	£1791. 4. 4d.
<u>Cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal per person approx.</u>	-	1½d. per week.
<u>Cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal per premises approx.</u>	-	4d. per week.

# SALVAGE 1940-1952

WEIGHT AND INCOME



DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN - July, 1951 - June, 1952 - ALDERMAN MRS. L.M. GILLOTT.  
July, 1952 - Dec., 1952 - COUNCILLOR N.T. ASHTON, J.P.

DEPUTY - July, 1951 - June, 1952 - COUNCILLOR N.T. ASHTON, J.P.

CHAIRMAN July, 1952 - Dec., 1952 - COUNCILLOR J. PORTER, J.P.

COMMITTEE.

Representing the Local Health Authority.

Chairman of the County Health Committee  
C.Councillor G. Astbury, J.P., (ex-officio)  
Deputy Chairman of the County Health Committee  
C.Councillor A. Whitley, (ex-officio)  
C.Councillor A. Bown, J.P.  
C. Councillor J.H.I. Radcliffe, J.P.  
C. Councillor J. Turner, J.P.  
C. Councillor J. Wright.

Representing Dukinfield M.B.

Councillor N.T. Ashton, J.P.  
Alderman W. Andrew (to June, 1952)  
Councillor G. Fieldhouse, J.P.  
Councillor J.S.B. Gow.  
Councillor G. Hinchliffe (to June, 1952)  
Councillor A. Hitchen.  
Councillor Dr. N.W.R. Lucas (to June, 1952)  
Councillor F. Richardson.  
Councillor H. Senior.

Representing Stalybridge M.B.

Alderman A. Allen (to June, 1952)  
Councillor F. Buckley (to June, 1952)  
Alderman Mrs. L. M. Gillott.  
Alderman Mrs. E. Grundy, J.P.  
Councillor J. Porter, J.P.  
Councillor Mrs. A. Slack.  
Councillor W.E. Taylor (from June, 1952)  
Councillor P. Walton, J.P. (From June, 1952)  
Councillor Dr. A. Wynroe, J.P.

Co-opted Members.

Dr. J. Macfie (Cheshire County Local Medical Committee).  
J. Clegg, Esq., M.B.E., (Ashton, Hyde & Glossop Hospital Management Committee).  
Alderman G. Saxon, O.B.E., J.P., (Dukinfield & Stalybridge Divisional (Education) Executive).  
Mrs. E. A. High ) (Cheshire County Nursing Association).  
Mrs. M. Wynroe )  
Mrs. J. Ashton )  
Councillor Mrs. M. Storrs, J.P. ) (Co-opted by Divisional  
Mrs. N. Sykes ) Health Committee).

S T A F F.

Divisional Health Office,  
98, Grosvenor St., Stalybridge.

- Clerk to Committee - Philip W. Musther, F.C.I.S.  
Divisional Medical Officer - Thomas Holme, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.  
Assistant County Medical Officer - Ena M. Cant, M.B., Ch.B.  
Chief Clerk - A. Clough.  
Clerical Assistants - J. T. Petrie (H.M. Forces until Aug./52)  
Misses J. Norton, D. Ollerenshaw,  
M. Thorpe (resigned Feb.) K. Walton  
(resigned Sept.) K. Sellars (appointed Nov.)

Ambulance Supervisor

- J. Roebuck.

Health Visitors  
(Stalybridge)

- Miss S. A. Watson.  
Miss E. Sherratt.  
Miss D. P. Flint  
Mrs. D. Herring (appointed Aug.)

(Dukinfield)

- Miss W. Grimstone.  
Miss I. Asquith (resigned Feb.)  
Miss W. Jones (appointed June)

District Nurses  
(Stalybridge)

- Mrs. E. Garside.  
Mrs. E. H. Slater.  
Mrs. E. Waite.

(Dukinfield)

- Miss M. Stratton.  
Miss E. Ambler.

School Nurses  
(Stalybridge)

- Mrs. E. Pennington.

(Dukinfield)

- Mrs. E. M. Thomas.

Midwives

(Stalybridge)

- Miss N. Robinson.  
Mrs. F. Dent.  
Miss M. Regan.

(Dukinfield)

- Miss A. Loes.  
Miss L. Bradley.

Authorised Officer

- J. Thompson.

Physiotherapist

- Mrs. C. Cooke.

Dental Surgeons

- Miss L. Kippen L.D.S. D.P.D. - part-time basis  
Mr. E. S. Poulter, L.D.S.

Specialists

Ophthalmic Surgeon  
Orthopaedic Surgeon  
Gynaecologist - Stalybridge  
Paediatrician  
Tuberculosis Physician  
Ear, Nose & Throat Surgeon  
General Practitioners  
attending Welfare Centre  
Dukinfield, on a sessional  
basis

- O. Taylor, M.I., Ch.b.  
- J. L. Mangan, F.R.C.S.  
- W.E.C. Thomas, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.O.G.  
- J. D. Allan, M.D., F.R.C.P.  
- E. Ratner, M.D., D.P.B.  
- E. M. Innes, F.R.C.S., D.L.O.  
- N.W.R. Lucas, M.B., Ch.B.  
J. Macfie, M.B., Ch.B.  
J. R. Wardley, M.D.  
C. N. Gordon, M.B., Ch.B. (attended  
during 1951 and omitted  
from last year's Report).

## CARE OF OTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

The three Welfare Centres in the Division are situated as follows :-

Dukinfield - King Street, Dukinfield.

Stalybridge - Mechanics' Institute,  
Oakwood Mill, Millbrook.

Sessions are held as follows :-

King Street - Wednesday mornings and afternoons  
and Thursday afternoons.

Millbrook - Monday afternoons.

Mechanics' Institute - Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons.

### Dukinfield Welfare Centre.

Drastic changes took place in the Child Welfare Service in Dukinfield during 1952 because, in addition to closing 212 Astley Street, there were changes in both nursing and medical staff.

Since the inauguration of the Maternity and Child Welfare Service the Dukinfield clinics have been conducted by General Practitioners in the town who attended in rotation by arrangement with the practitioners themselves. As an economy measure the County Council resolved that the Divisional Medical Officer should conduct the Thursday afternoon clinic, the one on Wednesday to remain with the General Practitioners. This system was put into operation during the year and is working satisfactorily. Nurse Asquith resigned her appointment in February and Nurse Jones replaced her and took up duties in June.

In February following a report that structural defects in the Maternity and Child Welfare clinic were such as to render the building dangerous, the Maternity and Child Welfare and Nursing Services Sub-Committee inspected the building and also the School Clinic premises. As a result of this inspection, it was decided to recommend the removal of the Maternity and Child welfare clinic to the School Clinic after alterations had been carried out there with the approval of the Education Committee. However, before these recommendations were carried out, the condition of 212, Astley Street became so dangerous that the clinic was transferred in August and it therefore became necessary to carry out the alterations to the School Clinic after the transfer, with the result that sessions had to be cancelled for several weeks.

In our opinion the move to King Street was wise and events have shown the decision of the Committee to be a sound one. Its' central position in the town makes the clinic easier to reach for the majority of mothers and the sessions are very well attended. In addition both the Education and Health Authority clinics are now under one roof and there is a greater continuity of services than has ever been possible before. Advice can be sought on ante-natal, child health, school medical, orthopaedic, dental, eye, and ear nose and throat problems and treatment can be obtained in these cases.

#### Mechanics' Institute.

The internal decoration of the Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinic rooms was completed during the year, with a consequent improvement in the general and hygienic appearance both from the patient's point of view and those working in the clinics.

It is sad to have to record that during the year Mr. Todd and Miss Clarkson, both members of the cleaning staff, died. Mr. Todd and Miss Clarkson had devoted much of their time to the Mechanics' Institute over many years and we would like at this point to express the appreciation of the Committee and Staff for the excellent work they performed and for the loyalty they showed. Two new appointments were made during the year.

#### Hillbrook.

It has been apparent for some time that the premises used for Maternity and Child Welfare clinics in the area were far from satisfactory and in view of the delay in the construction of the new centre, alternative accommodation was sought. Arrangements were made in September to take over a portion of a mill nursery which had to be closed because of the recession in trade. This arrangement is still only temporary and we are expressing the view of the Committee as well as our own, in stating that the new clinic is urgently required in this portion of the town.

#### Voluntary Workers.

The work of the Voluntary Workers has again been invaluable in Stalybridge and Dukinfield and we would like to express our thanks and that of the Nursing Staff for the help they have so willingly and cheerfully given.

#### General.

During the year the total births in the Division numbered 644 as against 650 in 1951, the births in Stalybridge increased by 41 while the Dukinfield figures showed a fall of 53. It is of interest to note that of the Stalybridge births 151 occurred at home, an increase of 26 over last year's figure, while hospital confinements dropped by 9. In Dukinfield on the other hand there was a reduction in confinements both at home and in hospital. The number of

stillbirths remained approximately the same as 1951 and accounted for 3.3% of the total births.

The work of the Health Visitors continues to be as varied and exacting as ever and during the year it will be noted 13,187 visits were paid of which 10,726 were in connection with advice on baby welfare.

		1952	1951
Total births in the Division - livebirths.....		644	650
stillbirths.....		21	22
" no. transfers into the Division.....		63	94
" " of Welfare Sessions held.....		277	257
" " children attending for 1st time 0-1 yr...		416	490
" "         "         "         "         " 1-5 yrs..		94	84
" " of attendances.....0-1 yr...		7141	7667
" "         "         "         "         " 1-5 yrs..		3242	2955
" "         "         "         "         " visits to new births.....		753	756
" "         "         "         "         " secondary visits.....		9973	13603
" "         "         "         "         " other visits.....		2461	4659

TABLE A.

Child Welfare Clinics.

Quarter	March			June			September			December		
	Clinic	S/B	D/F	M/B	S/B	D/F	M/B	S/B	D/F	M/B	S/B	D/F
New 0-1 yr.	60	41	16	45	43	26	43	4	15	58	45	20
cases 1-5 yrs.	12	3	5	13	5	6	8	12	7	9	8	6
Total 0-1 yr.	815	665	120	900	849	213	888	766	264	815	583	263
Attendances 1-5 yrs.	439	142	65	523	250	117	411	320	137	430	254	154

The following table indicates the total births in the Division and the place of confinement :-

TABLE B.

	Dukinfield				Stalybridge			
	Live		Still		Live		Still	
	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951
Lake Hospital.....	124	156	3	5	183	192	8	9
Other Maternity Homes.....	44	37	-	2	56	32	1	-
Domiciliary confinement....	86	108	1	1	151	125	8	5
Total	254	301	4	8	390	349	17	14

<u>Ante-natal Clinics.</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1951</u>
No. of sessions held.....	23	25
No. of new cases.....	42	41
No. of attendances.....	232	248
No. of patients on whom Rh.factor was investigated....	39	40
No. of patients on whom a Wasserman test was performed	37	37

#### Post-natal Clinics

No. of sessions held.....	10	11
No. of new cases.....	24	26
No. of attendances.....	42	36

#### SPECIALIST CLINICS.

##### Ophthalmic (under 5 yrs.)

No. of sessions held.....	57	59
New cases.....	8	10
Total attendances.....	22	64

##### Paediatric (under 5 yrs.)

No. of sessions held.....	11	6
New cases.....	1	7
Total attendances.....	12	26

##### Ear, Nose & Throat (under 5 yrs.)

No. of sessions held.....	10	9
New cases.....	2	4
Total attendances.....	2	4

##### Physiotherapy (under 5 yrs.)

Total attendances for interview by Orthopaedic Surgeon	250	285
Total attendances at Physiotherapist's Clinic.....	508	620
Total attendances for U.V.R. treatment.....	2266	2686

#### DENTAL TREATMENT.

The number of ante-natal and post-natal mothers attending is still very low and only three mothers came for treatment and made 7 visits. The number of children under five who attended increased to 45 this year compared with 17 in 1951. It is felt that now all the clinics in Dukinfield are under one roof and the Welfare and Dental Clinics are held on the same day, mothers will be encouraged to attend the Dental Clinic.

		<u>1952</u>	<u>1951</u>
Ante-natal patients	- new cases.....	1	-
" " "	- attendances.....	1	-
Post-natal patients	- new cases.....	2	1
" " "	- attendances.....	6	1
Children under 5 yrs	- new cases.....	45	17
" " "	- attendances.....	54	160
Dentures supplied.....		2	-

#### DAY NURSERIES.

The Day Nursery was redecorated during the year and the exterior painted.

The cost of running the nursery continues to increase and in October the Committee was presented with the figures prepared by the County Treasurer for the year 1951. The costs per child per day and percentage attendances for the last four years are :-

TABLE C.

Year .....	1948/49	1949/50	1950/51	1951/52
County Average child/day	7/6½d.	8/3½d.	9/6¾d.	9/3½d.
Dukinfield child/day	9/4½d.	10/0¾d.	9/6¾d.	9/11½d.
% attendance County Average	None available	84%	77%	79%
Dukinfield	-	87%	91%	94%

It is natural to ask oneself the question "are these rising costs not prohibitive and making the provision of Day Nurseries an expensive luxury?" We feel that Nurseries in industrial areas are worth while especially to-day when so much female labour is being employed particularly in the cotton industry, and there is no doubt that the children receive far better attention there than is the case when they are left with a neighbour sometimes at great expense to the mother. We do feel, however, that the practice of admitting babies under the age of 18 months is bad unless circumstances are exceptional as in the case of unmarried mothers or widows.

The nursery fees were increased by the County from October, 1952, under Section 5 of the National Health Service Act, 1952,

and the new charges had some effect on the numbers on the waiting list bringing the total down to 5..at 31/12/52 as against 35 last year. The new fees are :-

- (a) For children of women living as single (whether single, separated, divorced or widowed)..... 2/- per day.
- (b) For children of widowers and of married couples where one of the parents is unable to work..... 3/- " "
- (c) For children of married couples when both parents are working..... 4/- " "

In an attempt to economise the Committee obtain supplies of meat, groceries, greengroceries, milk and bread from firms who offered more favourable terms than those who had supplied the Nursery in the past. The wisdom of obtaining perishable foodstuffs at a cheaper rate is open to doubt and it is possible that inferior quality goods may be supplied. The Committee is aware of this danger and the position will be watched.

The total attendances during the year was 8,777 which was slightly lower than the figure for 1951. There were no outbreaks or epidemics to report and the health of the children remained good.

	1952	1951
Total attendances..0-2 yrs.....	2935	2954
2-5 yrs.....	6012	5965
Average attendance per child for 12 mths.(in dys.)		
0-2 yrs.....	141	123
2-5 yrs.....	288	264
Average attendance per day.....	38	36
New cases admitted.....	16	12
Waiting list as at 31/12/52.....	5	32
No. of mothers in employment.....	44	35
No. of medical examinations carried out.....	414	391
No. of children receiving sunlight treatment.....	8	10
No. of children attending specialist clinics.....	1	-

#### FACTORY NURSERIES.

The supervision of the following factory nurseries is the responsibility of the Cheshire Council and your Medical Officer visits them at frequent intervals :-

Staley and Millbrook Ltd.,  
Victor Mill Ltd.,  
Robert Byrom (Stalybridge) Ltd.

The number of Factory Nurseries at the end of 1952 was reduced to two because the Staley and Millbrook Nursery closed during the year.

#### MIDWIFERY.

The Divisional Committee is responsible for the housing of midwives and the maintenance of their cars if these are County owned. There is no progress to report on the two houses which it was resolved to provide in St. George's Street and Millbrook for two of the County Midwives, other than that the sites have been obtained.

During the year Miss Bradley was appointed midwife to the Dukinfield area.

#### VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

During 1952 a greater number of vaccinations was performed than in 1951. The figures are 1951 - 350; 1952 - 459. This increase may be partly due to the fact that the public were more easily persuaded to present their babies for vaccination in view of the outbreak of alastrim in nearby Lancashire boroughs. At the time of writing this report there is another outbreak of smallpox in the area and the safeguard of successful vaccination cannot be too heavily stressed.

As in the previous year immunisation against diphtheria was cancelled during the summer months in order to avoid any possibility of poliomyelitis arising from the injections. There was a fall in the number of children protected against diphtheria and I feel that this is due to the suspension of immunisation for three months in the year. Every effort is made at the clinics to persuade mothers to have their children protected and this is augmented by press and cinema publicity.

TABLE D.

Vaccinations - 1952.

Age at 31.12.52.	-1	1	2 - 4	5 - 14	15 - over	Total
Born in year	1952	1951	1950-1948	1947 - 1938	Before 1937	
Vaccinated	95	92	59	95	37	378
Re-vaccinated	-	-	-	6	75	81

Diphtheria Immunisation.  
1938-52.

The following table shows the total number of children under the age of 15 years protected against diphtheria and the percentage of the total child population protected :-

TABLE E.

Age at 31.12.52	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5 - 9	10-14	Total under 15
Born in year	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1943-47	1938-42	
Immunised	58	204	260	303	486	1920	1726	4957
% immunised		39.09				63.86		54.70

Total no. of children immunised by general practitioners at their own surgeries during 1952.....	111
Total no. of children immunised at Clinics during 1952..	237

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AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Last year we commented on the possibility of the demand for ambulance transport having reached a peak and this year's figures bear this out. The total number of patients carried was reduced by approximately 350 though there was an increase in the distance travelled of 1,826 miles.

One of the Austin ambulances was transferred to Civil Defence and a replacement obtained. The sitting case car which has done excellent service in the past is rapidly reaching a state where it is being kept on the road with difficulty. It is understood that a new car will be issued by the County Council in 1953.

The County Treasurer prepared figures showing the cost of running the Ambulance Service and these were presented to the Committee in October. These showed that the cost per patient mile in the Division was 2/4½d. for ambulance patients and 1/- for sitting case car patients.

The establishment of ambulances, cars and staff in the Division during the year was as follows :-

Vehicles

- 3 ambulances,  
1 sitting case car.

Staff

- 1 Supervisor,  
2 Attendants,  
6 Drivers,  
1 Sitting Case Car Driver.

TABLE F.

Stalybridge.

	No. of vehicles	Total No. Journeys	Total No. patients carried	No. of Accident & Emergency Journeys inc.in col.3	Total Mileage
DIRECTLY Amb. PROVIDED Cars	3 .. 1	* (103) 3580 1226	* (108) 5733 1847	* (22) 125	* (2152) 28 15038

Dukinfield.

DIRECTLY Amb. PROVIDED Cars		1865 239	4153 298	418 27	14703 2339
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\* passengers not included in total picked up outside the administrative County other than same day returning out-patients.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

TUBERCULOSIS.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-pulmonary</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	
On Register at 1.1.52.	105	83	22	28	243
Notified during 1952	26	19	3	2	50

Deaths from Tuberculosis.

Age

0 - 1 years	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 "	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 "	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 45 "	-	-	1	1	2
45 - 65 "	2	1	1	-	4
65 and over	1	-	-	-	1

The following items of nursing equipment have been issued from the Stores based at the Ambulance Depot, King Street, Stalybridge, and at the office of the Duly Authorised Officer, Dukinfield :-

Bed cradles	4	Bed pans	40
Air rings	26	Mackintosh sheets	15
Back rests	37	Feeding cups	1
Urinals	20	Inhaler	1
Wheel chairs	9	Hot Water Bottle	1
Crutches	3 prs.		

A total sum of £6. 0. 0. has been received in rentals for this equipment.

CONVALESCENT HOME TREATMENT.

A sum of £125 was once again granted by the County Health Committee to be used in the financial assistance of persons requiring Convalescent Home treatment within the Division. Arrangements are still in operation with the six Convalescent Homes at Llandudno, St. Annes, Marple and West Kirby. 13 patients were admitted during the year - 6 adult females, 6 adult males and 1 female school child. 3 of the patients paid the whole cost of treatment, 10 received financial assistance. In 3 cases the Committee considered applications for reduction of the assessment on the grounds of hardship and a reduction was made in one case.

### DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

The work of the Domestic Help Service continues to increase. The establishment of the service at 31st December, 1952, was 10 full-time and 9 part-time domestic helps, the whole of the staff being engaged in a temporary capacity.

#### No. of Cases attended by Domestic Helps.

	<u>1952</u>	<u>1951</u>
(a) Maternity Cases, Sick & Nursing Mothers	12	23
(b) General Sickness.....	25	20
(c) Aged and chronic sick.....	104	107
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	131	150
	<hr/>	<hr/>

It will be noticed that the total cases attended has fallen by 19 but it is significant that the working hours have increased by 5,102 to 25,670, the average number of cases attended weekly being 70.

104 of the total 131 were long-term continuation cases of the aged person or chronic sick type, a percentage of 79.39 an increase of 8.06 over 1951. The service is being used increasingly for this type of case and the maternity case is now a rarity.

REPORT OF THE DULY AUTHORISED OFFICER,  
MR. J. THOMPSON, IN RESPECT OF WORK  
CARRIED OUT WITHIN THE AREA OF THE  
STALYBRIDGE AND DUKINFIELD HEALTH  
DIVISION DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS  
ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1952.

1. Precis of cases dealt with under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.

	Male	Female
Cases dealt with under Sec.20 Lunacy Act, 1890, i.e. admitted to hospital as cases of urgency on the order of the authorised officer	2	2
Cases dealt with under Sec.21 Lunacy Act, 1890, i.e. admitted to hospital on the order of a magistrate for observation for 14 days.	4	2
Cases dealt with under Sec.16 Lunacy Act, 1890, i.e. certified as being of unsound mind	4	8
Cases dealt with under Sec.22 Lunacy Act, 1890, i.e. patient left in care of relatives by magistrate after notification of case by authorised officer.	1	1
Cases dealt with under Sec.1 Mental Treatment Act, 1930, i.e. admitted to hospital as voluntary patients.	1	5

In addition to the above 3 male and 6 female patients were dealt with  
as out-patients where their condition was not sufficiently serious  
to warrant their admission to hospital. In 4 cases information was  
laid to the authorised officer but the cases were dismissed by the  
magistrate after examination. One patient was found to be not of  
unsound mind but in need of hospitalisation for his physical  
condition, but patient refused treatment.

2. Visits were made to homes of mental defectives in mental defective colonies in order that reports on home conditions could be submitted to the colonies concerned.
3. In the case of 10 men and 24 women admissions were arranged to chronic sick wards for local general practitioners during the year.
4. Four men and eleven women and children were admitted to residential accommodation on behalf of the County Welfare Officer.
5. Arrangements were made for the admission of one mentally defective child to a colony.
6. Three cases where requests were made for admission to chronic sick wards were referred to the Divisional Medical Officer for Home Help, no accommodation in hospital being available.
7. One patient committed suicide before arrangements could be made for her admission to hospital.

8. After care visits have been made to patients discharged from mental hospitals on numerous occasions during the year with a view to assisting them to rehabilitate themselves in public life.
9. Domiciliary supervision visits have been made to male mentally defective patients in the area at regular intervals during the year.
10. Eighty-one items of nursing equipment have been issued from store during the year as detailed elsewhere in the report of the Divisional Medical Officer.



